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The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, September 4, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Our Present Duty.

There is one truth which men of all parties ought to bear in mind at the present time, and that is, the more the people are united in support of the Government, the sooner will the war be ended. It is the *union* of the rebels at the South which gives to them so terrible a power. There is no distraction in their counsels, no dissensions among their leaders, no party organization hostile to their so-called government, or to the men composing it; but the whole mass of traitors moves on, as by the impulse of a single will, to its relentless purpose. The government they have set up tolerates no opposition, will listen to no upbraidings, but sternly exacts from all the most implicit obedience to its behests. Hence the energy which they display in their military operations, and the hopes with which they are inspired for the success of their cause.

This unity of purpose and of action, however, among the traitors of the South, will avail them nothing, if only the North will remain united in its efforts to sustain the Government in putting down the rebellion. But herein lies the danger which we confess seems to have loomed up within the past few weeks, until it has assumed a serious aspect. We have seen political conventions held in two or more of the free states, the tendency of whose proceedings, whether so designed or not, has been to stir up the embers of party strife, and thereby weaken the cause of the Union. Surely this is not only wrong in itself but will be ruinous to the reputation of those who take the lead in these unpatriotic movements. In the hour of our country's trial the patriotism of every party, of every man, must not only be pure but above suspicion. In this time of war it is not possible for political parties at the North to array themselves against each other without detriment to the cause of the Union. In a free government, political bodies will always strive against each other for the ascendancy; and in time of peace the interests of the country are generally in the long run promoted by the active rivalry of contending parties. But in a time of war the case is totally different. War is so fearful an evil that when it has once broken out it becomes the duty of all parties to discard their differences and to unite in bringing it to a close as speedily as possible. There may be, as there have been, instances in which a government will be in the wrong in prosecuting a war, and in such cases it is the duty of the people to take the matter in a legitimate way into their own hands, and coerce their rulers into a change of policy. So if, in the troublous times which have fallen upon us, greater interests could be subserved and greater perils averted by compelling our Government to close the existing war at all hazards, even to the disruption of the Union, the action of a peaceful political party among us, if it had that object in view, could not in justice be condemned. But amid all the perturbations of public opinion this truth stands out in bold relief, that this war can only be closed by waging it to the bitter end, and that there can be no peace until the rebels lay down their arms and return to their allegiance.

So far as it concerns the present, the foe with whom we are contending will neither proffer nor accept any terms of peace which would not involve the dismemberment and consequent downfall of the Republic. The issue is one of life or death to the Nation. The Government of the United States has never swerved for a moment from its fixed purpose to preserve the Union.

In the trials incident to events so startling and unprecedented as those which have arisen, it was not to be expected that all the official acts of men high in office, would be faultless, or that a public agent or contractor would not occasionally be found incompetent or dishonest; but no unprejudiced or candid person will deny that the Government, as represented by the President and the members of his Cabinet have, one and all, been actuated by a sincere desire to see the war so conducted as to secure the most speedy and the most lasting peace, without impairing the rights of a single *loyal man in the Union*. And in this high and noble purpose it is but just to say that they have been hitherto sustained with great unanimity by the two great political parties into which the people of the North were, prior to the war, divided. Both seemed conscious that, in the time of war, the only way to maintain the Union was to sustain the Government. And they were right. For if the Government is to be humbled and degraded amid the perils of war because the men who have been called to administer it are not the choice of a particular party, then there is an end to the experiment of the capacity of man for self-government.

Hence it is that we deprecate, with great earnestness, the efforts which have recently been made by some unscrupulous politicians to keep up political organizations, and to foment party dissensions among the people. We do not suppose for a moment that it is the intention of any large portion of the people who form themselves into political conventions, and lay down party platforms, to overthrow their own liberties; but the practical tendency of their course in so doing is undoubtedly to discourage the Government and to prepare the way for the disruption of the Union. For no Government, resting for its support on public opinion, can be expected to bear up successfully against the combined power of external and internal foes, the latter gathering strength the longer they are left unchecked. Either the domestic enemies must disappear voluntarily, under a sense of the common danger, or be put down by the strong arm of power—else the Nation must perish. The latter alternative is a remedy so stringent, that a free Government is always loth to resort to it. So long as there is a reasonable hope of overcoming disaffection and disloyalty by mild and persuasive means, no appeal to the reason, the conscience and the interests of the deluded parties should be withheld. But when all such appeals are disregarded and evil disposed persons continue in their course until they become guilty of incipient or open treason, no alternative remains to the Government but to use whatever measures may be necessary to suppress the mischief. In no other way can the loyal people of the Union be protected in the enjoyment of their rights than by depriving the disloyal of all power to do harm. The Government, in a time of civil war, as of peace, represents the nation, and the whole loyal portion of the nation must be a war party until the rebellion can be put down and peace be obtained. Such is our deliberate judgment in the premises, separate from all mere partisan prejudice and from every other consideration not purely and unselfishly national.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

"Democratic" County Convention.

[We publish the proceedings of the "Democratic" County Convention, as we find them in *The Monitor*, the new partisan paper.]

Pursuant to a call issued by the County Committee, the Democratic County Convention met at the Court House in this borough on Wednesday the 13th inst., and was organized by the selection of the following officers, viz:

JACOB CRESSWELL, Esq., of Cassville, President.

J. GEMMILL, of Porter Twp., Vice Pres.

Dr. Wm. P. McNite, of Shirleysburg, and J. Simpson Africa, of Huntingdon Secretaries.

The following named gentlemen were admitted as delegates:

Alexandria Borough—Nicholas Isenberg, John B. Porter.
Barree—Silas A. Cresswell, Thomas Bell.
Brady—M. S. Campbell, John K. Metz.
Cass—Lewis Stever, David Hamilton.
Cassville Borough—John Noble, Jacob Cresswell.
Carbon—Samuel Brooks, Edward McHugh.
Cromwell—Michael Stair, Enos McMullin.
Dublin—John Jamison, Wm. A Caldwell.
Franklin—J. D. Rankin.
Henderson—Jacob Hetrick, John Rhodes.
Hopewell—John B. Weaver.
Huntingdon Borough—G. Ash Miller, J. Simpson Africa.
Jackson—Blanch Myton, J. S. Oaks.
Morris—Henry Chamberlain, Samuel Donnelly.
Mount Union—John Eby, John Dougherty.
Orbisonia Borough—Richard S. Starr, R. Griffin.
Penn—Thomas Keenan, Anthony Beaver.
Porter—Peter Piper, John Gemmill.
Petersburg Borough—Abraham Cresswell, Wm. D'Armot.
Shirleysburg Borough—James Johnston, Wm. P. McNite.
Shirley—David McGarvey, Thos. Alexander.
Springfield—Lewis D. Evans, N. K. Covert.
Tell—Robert Goshorn, Wm. Vaun.
Tod—N. G. Horton, W. W. French
Union—Thomas Irvin, George Miller.
Lower West—Jas. G. Stewart, James A. Stewart.
Upper West—John B. Frazier, Mordecai Henry.
Warrior's Mark—James Chamberlain, Peter Kooken.

On motion it was

Resolved, That all ballotings for candidates for the several offices should be *viva voce*.

The Convention then proceeded to ballot for Congress. R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq, was declared to have received a majority of all the votes cast, when, on motion of Mr. Dougherty, it was

Resolved, That Major R. Bruce Petrikin is the unanimous choice of this Convention for Representative in Congress from the 16th Congressional District, and that Edward McHugh, Jno. S. Miller, and John Dougherty, be and are hereby elected Congressional Conferees, with instructions to use all honorable means to secure the nomination of the choice of this Convention, and that in case of inability of any of the said Conferees to attend on the day of the meeting of the district conference, that Major Petrikin be authorized to substitute others in their stead.

Mr. Dougherty moved "that John Scott, Esq., be declared the unanimous choice of this convention for the Senate."

Mr. Brooks moved to amend by adding "and that Mr. Scott be authorized to appoint his own Conferees."—The amendment was accepted, and the motion as amended was agreed to.

The Convention then proceeded to the selection of candidates for the several county offices. The following named gentlemen having received on the first ballot a majority of all the votes cast for the several offices, were declared duly nominated, viz:

For Assembly—Samuel H. Bell, of Shirley Township.

For Sheriff—David Caldwell, of Huntingdon.

For Commissioner—John Gemmill, of Porter Township.

For Director of the Poor—Michael Stair, of Cromwell twp.

For District Attorney—R. Milton Speer, Esq., of Huntingdon.

For Surveyor—George Ness, of Tell Township.

For Auditor—James B. Carothers, of Morris township.

On motion, it was

Resolved, That a committee of five persons shall be appointed to draft resolutions and submit the same to the Convention.

The chair appointed J. Simpson Africa, Edward McHugh, Samuel Brooks, John Dougherty and John Gemmill.

The Committee after some time, reported the following resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved, First. As members of a Great Political Party which has ever been devoted to the welfare and perpetuity of this Union, the maintenance of the Constitution and the enforcement of the laws; that we deplore the existence of this causeless and wicked rebellion; and whatever may have been its remote or immediate causes, we now find the Government beset by two antagonistic political theories: one national and individual wealth reposing on African Slavery; the other, the reduction of honest industry to a menial condition where capital seeks to control labor as firmly as it now does in Europe. Therefore in order to restore repose to a country so distracted and extended as ours, we must resist error and make war upon all rebellious subjects.

Second. That before we emancipate four millions of heretofore usefully employed and relatively happy servants, and abandon them to poverty, which is always slavery, that we widen the field of enterprise and open up illimitable sources of remunerative useful employment, by giving the endorsement of the General Government to a currency based upon the whole productive industry of the nation; transfer the care of bringing together the wealth of to-day and that of to-morrow, from the individual to the State, (making the State financially, what it is in fact, the depository of all the fortunes—the treasury of the rich and the banker of the poor;) and thus preserve the people from oppressive taxation; make provision for the payment of the National debt; disarm treason; eliminate from the Constitution of a free people by Constitutional means whatsoever serves to disturb society, namely: the antagonism of interests, annihilate the tyranny of usury; render the industry of our own citizens independent of European Capitalists; open up illimitable fields of industry for the useful employment of all those who earn their fortunes by the labor of their hands; and transfer the helm of State to a Constitutional organization to which was trusted the ark of our political liberties, and which for three-fourths of a century securely directed and safely conducted the Ship of State amidst the shoals of fanaticism and secession.

Third. That the Northern Democracy, placed between armed secession and Northern proscription, are determined to defend the Union from the first through the medium of the cartridge-box, and put down the second through the instrumentality of the ballot-box.

Fourth. That the efforts of the President and his Administration to suppress the rebellion, restore the Union and preserve the Constitution, do, and shall continue to receive our hearty and earnest support.

Fifth. That as long as a sectional party in the South is battling for secession, and another sectional party in the North for dominion, that is, for the control and patronage of the General Government, the perpetuity of this Union is endangered. We therefore believe that the preservation of the Constitution, maintenance of law and order, and the permanence of our glorious Union, depend upon the restoration of the reigns of Government to the Democratic party and the preservation of its time honored principles.

Sixth. That in this, our Nation's trial, all party strife for place or power is hereby renounced as unworthy of a free, enlightened people.

Seventh. That we will give our earnest and united support to the nominees of the Democratic State Convention, held at Harrisburg, July 4th, 1862, and to the nominees of this Convention.

On motion, the Chairman was authorized to appoint a County Committee, and the Convention then adjourned.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

HUNTINGDON, Aug. 27, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Philadelphia *Inquirer* of the 25th instant, there will be found a communication from the special army correspondent of that paper dated at Yorktown, the 25th, giving an account of the march of the army of the Potomac on its recent retreat from Harrison's Landing. Relating the incidents of the passage of a "foraging expedition" through Williamsburg, the writer amongst other things, said: "As soon as we arrived outside the town we began to discover evidence of the grand battle of Williamsburg, as desperate a fought one as was ever known upon this continent. *And to whose credit should the successful issue be placed? To none other than General Joseph Hooker, aided by the splendid brigade commanded by Gen. Birney.*" The assertion embodied in this extract is a repetition of the great injustice done to the brigade of General W. S. Hancock, which, by its brilliant conduct in that terrible battle saved General Hooker and the gallant troops under him from defeat and total rout. No one having any correct knowledge of the events of that mortal struggle will desire to pluck one laurel from the brow of General Hooker which a grateful country has placed there, for the gallant deeds performed by him at the battle of Williamsburg. But whilst justice is done to him and the brave men under his command, let not injustice be done to others.—The army correspondent of the Inquirer entirely ignores the part performed by General Hancock's brigade in saving the fortunes of that bloody day to the Union army. We, as citizens of Huntingdon county, and residents of the valley of the Juniata, will be derilict in duty, to our own brave men who were engaged in that battle under the lead of General Hancock, if we allow them to be stripped of the credit which justly belongs to them. The 49th, P. V. (commanded by Colonel Wm. H. Irwin, composed mainly of citizens of the valley of the Juniata, and partly by two companies from Huntingdon co.,) is one of the regiments composing Gen. Hancock's brigade, and as a part of that brigade, in conjunction with the other regiments led by that gallant officer, did the crowning work of routing the enemy on the ever memorable battle ground in question.

The efficiency and brilliancy of the services performed by the 49th have not been surpassed by those of any other regiment—volunteer or regular—in the army, and it is due to it and the brigade with which it is connected, that others should not be permitted to appropriate the credit which belongs to them. The writer of this has had in his possession for some weeks a narrative of the thrilling incidents thro' which the regiment and its brigade passed whilst the army of the Potomac was upon the Peninsula, written by a member of the regiment at Harrison's Landing. As the special correspondent of the Inquirer has so unjustly ignored the brilliant deeds performed by the 49th regiment and Hancock's brigade at the battle of Williamsburg, please publish it as an act of public justice, that their deeds of noble daring—not only at Williamsburg but at various other places where they have met the enemy in deadly conflict, may be known and duly appreciated by a grateful country. It probably never would have been published but for the seemingly marked injustice of the Inquirer's special correspondent. It is as subjoined.

J. G.

THE NARRATIVE.

"Thinking a short history of the 49th Regiment, P. V., which numbers in its ranks so many Huntingdon county soldiers would interest you, I take time to give you a brief account of its marches and battles since we landed on this celebrated Peninsula, starting out with the remark that we have had no reporter among us to chronicle our deeds. We had not the honor to be engaged in the battle of Lee's Mills, April 16th, 1862, although we were supporting the troops engaged there, and from the time our forces encamped before the enemy's works on Warwick Creek, portions of our regiment were frequently engaged with him on our picket line, with the loss of some of our best men in killed and wounded. When the Rebels evacuated their works on the 4th of May, our regiment was among the first to cross in pursuit. On the evening of that day our division (Smith's) overtook the rear guard of the enemy at Fort Magruder, and about dark our brigade (Hancock's) was ordered by General Sumner to carry that Fort by assault. Our line was put in motion to storm the work, but the lateness of the hour, and the dense woods through which we had to charge frustrated the attempt. We were halted before we reached the line of the enemy's entrenchments and laid all night on our arms within rifle-shot of the fort.

On the morning of the glorious May 5th, we were moved to the left of the enemy's position where, under the command of Brigadier General Hancock, and owing to his consummate generalship our brigade and two regiments of the 3d brigade, of Smith's division, had the glory of saving the day to our arms, and of redeeming by a splendid victory the reverse of our left. On the morning after the battle of Williamsburg the General commanding the Army (McClellan) rode up to our Colonel and said: 'Colonel, I thank you for the magnificent conduct of your regiment yesterday; no men could have behaved better.'

"And here permit me to say, (what is well known in the army,) that Gen. W. S. Hancock at the battle of Williamsburg showed the most distinguished qualities as a commander of troops—the greatest personal gallantry and attached himself so dearly to his Brigade, that I can safely say no officer in our great army has so completely the affection and admiration of his men and officers. Had he been so fortunate as to have been supported and reinforced on that eventful afternoon, the whole face of affairs on this peninsula would have been changed.—No man sees more quickly the time to strike. If he had been adequately reinforced at Williamsburg, he would have swept into Fort Magruder like a whirlwind, and in one brilliant evening would have inflicted a deadly and crushing blow upon our enemies, but his little command unaided at the propitious moment had not strength enough to push our victory home to the enemy. At the battle of Williamsburg, the 49th first met the enemy in a general engagement; they attacked us in an open plain, and there never was a fairer or more open field of battle. As soon as they were within range they opened a terrible fire of musketry, advancing with an unbroken line until within fifty paces of our line of battle, and bore for a while the deadly fire from our troops who soon effectually broke and dispersed them. In this battle the 49th held the left of our line, sweeping the plain with their fire as the enemy advanced to the attack and literally mowing them down. On this memorable field we earned the right to inscribe upon our colors the glorious words: "*Williamsburg, May 5th*, 1862." From Williamsburg we marched to the Chickahominy, and crossed that stream in the morning of the — day of June, and encamped at Golding's farm, with our pickets close to the enemy.—We had no severe fighting here, although frequently shelled until the morning of the 27th June, when our brigade was ordered to hold an elevated piece of ground then occupied by our pickets. We were scarcely in position on this ground, known as Garnett's Hill, when the enemy opened upon us one of the hottest artillery fires we have yet suffered from. The 49th was upon the left of the line, and was more directly in range than any regiment in the brigade, but at the word from their colonel, the brave fellows prostrated themselves upon the ground and bore the iron hail without a sign of confusion or dismay, although comrades and friends were killed and wounded at their sides. After an hour or two's practice upon us the Rebels grew tired, sooner, I think, from the fact that our batteries gave them shot for shot. We held our position quietly until about 6 o'clock, when the regiment again opened a furious fire of Artillery upon us, this time enfilading our position. Again our men laid down and bore the storm without flinching. This artillery fire was only intended by the enemy as an introduction and a feint, for, after shelling us a short time, they suddenly threw a heavy body of infantry against our line, and in a moment they swept over our pickets and attacked our position, but, as at Williamsburg, our General was ready, and waiting for them, and scarcely had they appeared on the crest we held, when our entire line was a sheet of fire from right to left, the enemy struggling in vain to gain the crest we occupied. *Hancock's brigade*, commanded by their beloved General, was then supported by the gallant 4th Vermont, and although the enemy continued the fight until after dark, and rallied again and again to the assault, they could not withstand the storm of balls that swept the crest and piled their dead upon the field. They were finally repulsed with heavy loss, and driven staggering into the ravine from which they had attacked us. The Richmond papers of June 30th, acknowledge that Garnett's Hill was a sore defeat to them, with great loss in men and officers. This was our infantry fight at close quarters, one of the most desperate of the war, and in it the gallant little 49th purchased, with the blood of some of its best soldiers, the right to inscribe another bright name upon their flag:—"*Garnett's Hill, June 27*, 1862." The bravery and gallantry of that regiment at Garnett's Hill, as illustrated in the death roll of the rebels, assisted to compensate somewhat for the disasters which had befallen a portion of our army on the other bank of the Chickahominy. On the morning of the 28th of June we remained in our camp until about 9 o'clock, when the regiment was again ordered on to the picket line, and here four companies of the 49th had a most brilliant affair with the enemy, repulsed them, drove them out of rifle-pits, and in conjunction with the 33d N. Y. Vols., killed and wounded a large number, making many prisoners of officers and privates. Among the captured was Col. Lamar, of the 8th Georgia regiment, his Lt. Colonel and the colors of the regiment. These four companies in this action were commanded by Captain Miles, Captain Campbell, and Captain De Witt, under the command of Colonel Irwin. In this engagement some more of our brave men fell, gallantly fighting for the cause of the Union and for the principles upon which it is founded.

On the morning of the 29th of June we were ordered to march towards Trent House, and we slowly fell back that evening to Savage's Station, where we were present at the battle fought there. After the action, and when the rebels were falling back, we took up the line of march for White Oak Swamp, which we crossed about midnight. All day on the 30th June we remained drawn up in line of battle at White Oak Swamp, and received from the enemy one of the most tremendous artillery fires that has ever been witnessed. At the same time the rebels threatened to cross on the bridge, but our brave troops stood the storm of shell unmoved, and presented a front so firm that the enemy dared not advance upon them. We remained in line of battle at White Oak Swamp until late in the night of the 30th, and then cautiously and silently withdrew long after the rest of the army had moved, (our Division having been left as a rear guard) and marched with fixed bayonets that long and gloomy night, expecting every moment to be attacked, until we reached Turkey Bend on James river just at day-break on the morning of the 1st of July. Here we again presented a line of battle to the enemy, and held him in check until near morning on the 2d of July, when we marched at the rear of our army to Harrison's Landing. On the 3d we again marched to the front and offered the enemy battle on the ground we now occupy, which they refused.

And thus in an imperfect manner I have told you how the 49th, during these memorable seven days, marched and fought, under fire every day, sometimes giving and receiving a deadly fire of musketry at short range, at others, standing for hours under the most dreadful fire from artillery, seeing their comrades killed and wounded at their sides, but always firm, quiet, and ready at the command of their Colonel to sweep forward side by side with their brave comrades from Maine, Wisconsin and New York, and to prove to the enemy again and again that they could not advance while Hancock's Brigade was across their path. Col. Irwin led his regiment to Harrison's Landing unbroken and "closed up," and on the 3d of July the General commanding the Division ordered that a "roll of honor" should be made of those who had so nobly borne the fatigues and dangers of these terrible seven days.

"That the 49th has so nobly sustained the honor of our State and the cause of the Union on so many battlefields, is due, first, to the unflinching bravery of the men; second, to the fact that the utmost care has been taken to discipline them, and third, because of the gallantry with which their officers have always led them when in action. Our Colonel Wm. H. Irwin was a soldier of distinguished reputation for gallantry and ability long before the unhappy war commenced which now covers our country with horrors. During the war with Mexico he was a Captain in the 11th Regt. U. S. infantry, and was present in the great battles in the valley of the City of Mexico. He received a severe wound while leading his company at Molino Del Rey, and was rewarded with a brevet majority for gallant and meritorious conduct, and won for himself the highest praise of his commanding officers. When the present rebellion broke out Col. Irwin marched with the first volunteers to Washington.—He commanded the 7th Penna. Regt. in the three months service, and as soon as its term expired, he at once entered the service for the war. Since the 49th has been in the field Colonel Irwin has brought all his long experience to bear in drilling and disciplining his regiment, and well has he been repaid for his untiring exertions at "Williamsburg," at "Garnett's Hill," at "Golding's Farm," where on the 28th of June he placed another name of glory on his flag, at "Savage Station, at "White Oak Swamp," and on all occasions when in the presence of the enemy his regiment has been cool, and prompt, and always ready to meet their foes. The 49th has never gone into danger or battle without its Colonel at its head. At Williamsburg and in all the desperate fighting before Richmond he was always in the hottest of the fight, and exhibited to his officers and men a splendid example of fearless gallantry. In all the efforts of our Colonel for the improvement of his regiment he has been nobly seconded by his field and line officers, Major Thos. Hulings, Captains Miles and Campbell, both of whom are from Huntingdon county. More gallant soldiers never faced an enemy. Indeed, I believe there is not an officer in our regiment who has not been mentioned for bravery and good conduct in the presence of the enemy. The gallantry, patriotism, obedience and devotion of the men to their country is beyond praise."

A Mother Drowns Herself and Children.—The Bellows Falls *Times* states that a sad and distressing affair took place in Springfield, Vt., on Monday evening of last week, at Gould's Mills, some two miles below the village.—The wife of Mr. Jackson Gould took her two children, a little boy aged six years, and a little girl aged four years, and drowned herself and children. In the house on a stand was found a note, saying that herself and children would be found in the river.

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CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

A TRUE PATRIOT.—George Wilkes, a loyal, whole-souled Democrat of the Jackson school, in his *Spirit of the Times*, alluding to such smirking hypocrites as Vallandigham, Mahony, the Woods, and the editor of the Chicago Times, uses the following language:

"They have no words but those of tenderness for Treason, and while they lavish slur and condemnation on the Government, they sugar-coat their poison by specious devotion to the Constitution. These creatures, however, are not the true leaders of the Democratic party, and we indignantly deny that they represent any wholesome part of it. Most of them are more third or fourth rate curs of office, follows who never inhaled an honest or unsordid breath, but who, with a mock pretense of principle, and sad shakings of the head, assume to be jealous of every invasion of the laws. They are shocked, forsooth, at the suspension of the *habeas corpus*; they rave at the idea of the draft; they denounce every new measure of the Government as a dangerous precedent; but they are never struck by the idea, *that the war of the rebels is a dangerous precedent*, or seem to comprehend that a man, surprised by an assassin, had better thrust a knife into the vitals of the miscreant, than desire him to loose his hold and go quietly to court.

These sensitive patriots are very fond of directing attention to the abolitionists. They would have us believe, perhaps, that it was the abolitionists who passed the Lecompton Constitution; who basely betrayed the Democratic party by nominating Breckinridge; who made the South secede when it had practical possession of the Government; who seized the arsenals in a time of peace, stole the public treasure, fired upon Fort Sumpter, and sent forth red-handed pirates to sink peaceful merchantmen beneath the waves! These lurid images might well inflame an honest patriotism, but what shall we say when we learn that such shuddering crimes are the guilt of the friends they patronize, instead of being the acts of those they would condemn? How shall we resent the base attempt to fix the howl of a party upon a set of weak and uninfluential zealots, for the purpose of giving shelter and license to the unspeakably damned villains who have dragged their country from its poise of peace *and stabbed it to the heart?* It is against the wicked and mischievous arts of such insidious knaves as these, that we, as a democrat, would warn the loyal, honest masses, of our common party.

Terrific Adventure with a Boa Constrictor.

[From the Columbus (Ohio) Statesman.]

One of the most thrilling incidents which has ever come to our knowledge, occurred a few days since in a "side show" with Van Amburg & Co.'s Menagerie, where two enormous snakes—an anaconda and a boa constrictor—are on exhibition. Both of the reptiles are kept in one case with a glass top, opening at the side, and the keeper was engaged in the act of feeding them when the event occurred. The longer of the snakes, the boa constrictor, which is some thirty feet long and as large around the middle as a man's thigh, had just swallowed two rabbits when the keeper introduced his arm and body into the cage for the purpose of reaching a third to the anaconda, at the opposite corner. While in this position the boa, not satisfied with his share of the rations, made a spring, probably with the intention of securing the remaining rabbit, but, instead, fastened his jaws upon the keeper's hand, and with the rapidity of lightning, threw three coils around the poor fellow, thus rendering him entirely helpless. His shouts of distress at once brought several men to his assistance, and among them, fortunately, was a well known showman named Townsend, a man of great muscular power, and what was of much more importance, one who had been familiar with the habits of these repulsive monsters all his life, having owned some of the largest ones ever brought to this country. The situation of the keeper was now perilous in the extreme.—The first thing to be done was to uncoil the snake from around him, but if in attempting this the reptile should become in the least degree angered, he would, in a second, contract his coils with a power sufficient to crush the life out of an ox. A single quick convulsion of the creature and the keeper's soul would be in eternity! This Townsend fully understood; so without attempting to disturb the boa's hold upon the keeper's hand, he managed by powerfully yet extremely cautious movements to uncoil the snake without exciting him, after which, by the united exertions of two strong men the jaws were pried open and the man released in a completely exhausted condition. The bite of a boa constrictor is not poisonous, and although the bitten hand was immensely swollen the next day, no serious results were apprehended. A more narrow escape from a most horrible death it would be difficult to imagine.

A Novel Case for the Law Courts.—A curious case at law recently occurred at Shrewsbury, Vt. A man was arrested for passing a twenty-dollar Confederate-States note in exchange in a horse-trade. The complaint was made under the statutes against offering money or goods under false pretences. The man was bound over to appear at the county court and answer to the complaint. The case may yet figure on the pages of the Vermont Law Reports.

☞ The earth is 90,000,000 miles from the sun.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, 1862.

The Union Convention.

We have delayed our paper to give a brief abstract of the proceedings of the Union Convention which assembled at the Court House yesterday.

It organized by electing Samuel Ralston, Esq., of Warriorsmark, President, Alex. G. Ewing, of Franklin, and B. F. Brown, of Morris, Secretaries.

A large majority of the townships and boroughs were represented, and the delegates were of the most respectable character. Great harmony characterized the proceedings, and the Convention adjourned with three cheers for the ticket nominated, which is as follows:

ASSEMBLY,
A. W. BENEDICT, of Huntingdon.
SHERIFF,
DAVID BLACK, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER.
PETER M. BARE, of Shirley.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
DAVID BARRICK, of Barree.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
J. H. O. CORBIN, of Huntingdon.
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
HENRY WILSON, of Oneida.
AUDITOR,
HENRY L. M'CARTHY, of Brady.

The following correspondence was read before the Convention:

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 8, 1862.

To A. W. BENEDICT:

Dear Sir:—Until the recent party Conventions met, it was our belief you were opposed to making party nominations in this crisis of our affairs. One of those Conventions placed you in nomination for Assembly. We have been elected delegates to a convention called to make nominations without respect to party, and if you deem it advisable to give them to us, we would request definite answers to the following inquiries:

First. Were you and are you yet opposed to making party nominations at this time?

Second. Have you accepted the nomination for Assembly made by one of the recent Conventions?

Third. If elected would you deem it your duty to avoid the introduction of all mere partisan issues, to hold yourself independent of party organizations, and to endeavor to unite men of all parties in a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion?

Yours, truly,
JOHN SCOTT,
HENRY GLAZIER,
WM. DORRIS, jr.,
ALEX. PORT.

HUNTINGDON, Sept. 9, 1862.

John Scott, Henry Glazier, Wm. Dorris, and Alexander Port, Esqs.

GENTLEMEN:—Yours containing three inquiries, is before me. Usually, questions to candidates are from friends to aid, or from enemies to entangle. I believe your purpose a nobler one, and I cheerfully answer.

"*First*, Were you, and are you yet, opposed to the policy of making party nominations?"

I did, and I do still believe, that the policy of making strictly party nominations was a mistaken one. Loyal men, now, should have but one purpose. I would not by any act of mine, even by implication, aid a foe who seeks my country's life. I would sink every other issue in the higher one of saving this Government from ruin.

"*Second*, Have you accepted the nomination for Assembly made by one of the recent Conventions?"

I have not accepted, nor declined, as no formal notice of that nomination has been given me. My name had been presented to the people, not to a party. I presume my name was used with a knowledge of my views. I would not dictate the peculiar organization the friendship of the people should assume. Friends with whom I have long acted and whose patriotism I do not doubt, composed that Convention. They invited all loyal men to co-operate with them—they disavowed party considerations. I am not justified in doubting their professions, or their actions. I urged all with whom I talked to disregard all claims but their country's, and present such a ticket as would have secured harmony amongst all earnestly loyal men.

"*Third*, If elected would you deem it your duty to avoid the introduction of all mere partisan issues, to hold yourself independent of party organizations, and to endeavor to unite men of all parties in a cordial and earnest support of the Government in its efforts to suppress this rebellion?"

If elected, I would prove that I had other ends than mere party success.—More partisan issues shall not command my service. I would labor to unite in one efficient organization, every loyal man, the object of which should be a speedy annihilation of this wicked rebellion. The foes of this rebellion are my friends—its friends are my foes. Till it is destroyed I will join hands with every man of every party and creed to make *one party* against rebellion in arms—or rebellion in secret. This is now my party.

My country demands my service, and there is no sacrifice I will not make. If I am not needed in the halls of Legislation, I will cheerfully work at home. Doubtful of my own abilities to render her that aid, which the great necessities of the time demand I shall make no promises which I shall not fulfil, lest I produce the mischief I would avoid.

Yours truly,
A. W. BENEDICT.

A County Committee was appointed with Alex. Port, Esq., as Chairman, who was directed to address a letter to the Senatorial and Congressional candidates, containing inquiries similar to those answered by Mr. Benedict.

We will give the resolutions and proceedings in full in our next number, and in the mean time bespeak for this ticket what we feel assured it will receive, the united support of the loyal people of the county.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the Name and by the Authority OF THE

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

ANDREW G. CURTIN,

Governor of the said Commonwealth.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, in the present position of affairs, it is expedient that measures should be taken to arm and prepare our people for defence:

Now, therefore, I do earnestly recommend the immediate formation throughout the Commonwealth, of volunteer companies and regiments, in conformity with the militia act of 1858. Arms will be distributed to the organizations so to be formed, agreeably to the provisions of that act.

It is further recommended, that, in order to give due opportunities for drill and instruction, all places of business be closed daily at three o'clock, P. M., so that persons employed therein may, after that hour, be at liberty to attend to their military duties.

The cheerful alacrity with which the men of Pennsylvania have hitherto given themselves to the service of the country, has pressed heavily on her military resources. I am reluctant to ask her people to assume further burdens, but as their safety requires that they should do so, it is in their behalf that I put forth the recommendations herein contained, and urge a prompt compliance with them.

Given under my hand and the great seal of the State, at Harrisburg, this Fourth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Commonwealth the eighty-seventh.

By the Governor.
ELI SLIFER,
Sec'y of the Commonwealth.

IMPORTANT.—Persons forming themselves into volunteer companies under the call of the proclamation of the Governor printed above, will not be required to uniform or to be inspected, before they receive arms. As soon as any number of men over thirty-two elect their captain, they will be furnished arms on the requisition of their captain, he giving bonds for the safe keeping of the same.

THE NEWS.

Hon. Jos. Holt has been appointed by the President, Judge Advocate General of the army, with the rank of Col. He has entered upon his duties.

From careful calculations it is believed the entire number wounded in the late battles will not exceed six thousand; killed, one thousand, and 2,000 prisoners, principally picked up by the enemy while straggling, and who, with the exception of officers, have been paroled.

Benj. Champneys, Esq., one of the ablest Democrats in the State, has accepted a Union nomination in Lancaster county, for the Legislature.

Major Joel A. Wanner, (now in the army, and late Democratic Mayor of Reading), has accepted a Union nomination for Congress in the Berks District, in opposition to Ancona, the Vallandigham candidate. In his letter of acceptance, Major Wanner says:

"A Democrat, heart and soul myself, I am deeply impressed by the fact that the compliments you pay me comes from men with whom I have co-operated when the name of Democrat was not used as a cloak for sympathizing with treason. I have enlisted under the Flag of my beloved country, and in this, her darkest hour, she is so dear to me that I cannot leave here to enter upon a canvass for a civil office, but if my name can be of any service to defeat a candidate whose success might be claimed by the enemies of my country as *their* victory, you are at liberty to use it."

It is not true that Col. Coulter, of the 11th P. V. was killed. He is well and with his regiment.

The Hon. John C. Knox, of Philadelphia, has been appointed by the President, Judge Advocate General of the army corps commanded by Major Gen. Wool. General Wool's military jurisdiction includes Philadelphia and the eastern part of Pennsylvania.

Major General Reno has been assigned to the 3d Army Corps, Major Genl. McDowell having been granted leave of absence for fifteen days.

It is understood that Gen. McClellan has, with the approval of the President, placed Major General Banks in command of the forces retained in this vicinity for the defence of this city.—The judiciousness of this appointment will be appreciated not only by the people of Washington, but by the country.

Ex-Gov. D. R. Porter.

The friends of the Ex-Governor in this county may feel anxious to know where he stands in the present contest. A large meeting assembled in Harrisburg on Friday last in response to Gov. Curtin's Proclamation. Ex-Gov. Porter was one of the speakers. From a report of his speech as published in the Harrisburg papers we make the following extract:

"He was glad to see so many of his old friends before him—he was glad to witness this demonstration on the part of a people in whose loyalty he had the most implicit confidence. Governor Porter remarked that all political wrangling should and must give way to the common danger and imperative necessity of defending the government and restoring peace to the country.—He had been called a politician—a partisan—but he renounced all party ties and gave up all political preferences, that he might the better serve his country in the hour of its danger. He recognized no distinction but that which distinguished between loyalty and treason."

THE Governor's proclamation is being promptly answered by the people.

NEVER in the history of this country did the administration of the Government stand in need of more earnest, cordial and hearty support from its loyal people than it does at present.—Not even in the Revolutionary war was it more essential for the success of our arms, to stand by and support those into whose hands the destinies of the country was committed, than it is now. To oppose the administration at this crisis is to aid the Rebels, and give them countenance and support in their traitorous schemes. If those who arrayed themselves in opposition to Washington and the Continental Congress in the old times that "tried men's souls," were justly stigmatized as tories, and regarded as the worst enemies of the infant Republic, are not those who now oppose the powers that be, deserving of equal reprobation at the hands of all true and loyal men? Surely it is no time for splitting hairs upon questions of mere secondary interest, or keeping up old political prejudices while a powerful and inveterate enemy is at the gates of the capital. If we would save the Union, loyal people everywhere must act as a unit.—Without it all will be lost.

Opposition parties at proper times are eminently proper. But when a great nation is struggling to preserve its liberties, as happens to be the case just now, they are sadly out of place. The opposition party in the first war of Independence reaped an immortality of infamy. The Opposition party in the present war will be even more execrated by all true patriots, in all coming time.

The Aggregate Quota of Troops to be Raised by Each County.

The following table shows the number of troops to be furnished by the several counties. The quotas embrace all the troops called for since the commencement of the war, excepting the three months' men. The number assigned to each county will be apportioned among the several townships, and boroughs and precincts by the Commissioner, in accordance with the enrollment; and he will credit each township, precinct, &c., with the men already furnished, as shown by the enrollment, and make a draft for the number necessary to fill the quota, unless volunteers are furnished on or before the day fixed for the draft. Credit cannot be allowed for teamsters, mechanics in the army, men enlisted in regular army or marines, or for volunteers enlisted in regiments of other States. Several counties have already raised their full quotas, and there will be no draft in such counties. The troops to be raised for the old regiments are not embraced in this table. There will probably be a special draft for those.

Adams, 1,646; Alleghany, 10,593; Armstrong, 2,124; Beaver, 1,725; Bedford, 1,577; Berks, 5,532; Blair, 1,634; Bradford, 2,044; Bucks, 3,753; Butler, 1,986; Cambria, 1,725; Cameron, 278; Carbon, 1,250; Chester, 4,397; Centre, 1,593; Clarion, 1,504; Clinton, 1,045; Clearfield, 1,113; Columbia, 1,147; Crawford, 2,885; Cumberland, 2,377; Dauphin, 2,861; Delaware, 1,801; Erie, 2,023; Elk, 344; Fayette, 2,363; Franklin, 2,485; Fulton, 538; Forest, 52; Greene, 1,436; Huntingdon, 1,659; Indiana, 1,992; Jefferson, 1,083; Juniata, 959; Lancaster, 6,860; Lawrence, 1,366, Lebannon, 1,766; Lehigh, 2,878; Luzerne, 5,558; Lycoming, 2,209; Mercer, 2,186; McKean, 529; Mifflin, 963; Monroe, 987; Montgomery, 4,147; Montour, 771; Northampton, 2,810; Northumberland, 1,709, Perry, 1,343; Philadelphia, 33,414; Pike, 433; Potter, 674; Schuylkill, 5,304; Snyder, 890; Somerset, 1,583; Sullivan, 244; Susquehanna, 2,157; Tioga, 1,837; Union, 837; Venango, 1,482; Warren, 1,135: Washington, 2,783; Westmoreland, 3,178; Wayne, 1,892; Wyoming, 744; York, 4,005.

UNITED WE STAND.—Says the Pittsburg *Chronicle*: "It is high time that the line of demarkation should be distinctly drawn between the warm friends and the open foes of the Union.—Those who are the secret or avowed abettors of the rebellion should manifestly either remain neutral and quiet, or else leave the loyal North and go Southward. While here, they have no option but to render a lawful obedience to the "powers that be." The only obstacle to our complete and triumphant success in the present struggle obviously lies in the schemes and dissensions which are sought to be introduced in order to divide our people and paralyze their efforts to put down this hell-born rebellion. So long as we remain united and in effective harmony, so long must we prosper against foreign and domestic foes. But as soon as the demon of discord enters into our councils and efforts, then comes trouble and weakness and despair.—The man, therefore, of whatever party he be, who at this time essays to foment discontent and bad feeling; who endeavors to stir up old political prejudices; to divide those who be inseparably united and to obstruct the necessary measures of government, is as much the foe of his country as if he were in the ranks of her open and armed foes, and he should be treated as such. The political passions, animosities and prejudices which, under the direction of artful and interested wire pullers from both parties, are now sought to be revived, should be avoided at the present time as fraught with exceeding peril to our common country."

THE secession citizens of Frederick fed the rebel forces of Gen. Hill.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5, 1862.

In these times, frankness is the best policy. There is no use of concealing from the public that which we constantly communicate with each other. It is possible to be an alarmist, and it is likewise possible to be disingenuous and unfair. The frank man will be neither the one nor the other. I might say that Washington is in danger, and the remark might be so misunderstood as to create a general panic among all who do me the honor to read these letters. I might say that Washington is not in danger, and, in doing so, misrepresent the events that are seen around us, the opinions that are everywhere expressed, and the contingencies that are crowding upon us with the force and truth of history. It will be difficult to find here, in Washington, two men of similar opinions. They differ as to the extent of our danger, the perils of our situation, the possible movements of the Confederates, and the probable means of defence now being undertaken by Major Gen. M'Clellan; but every one agrees that we are passing through a period that demands caution, courage, calmness and candor. Every one admits that this August month has witnessed what has been the peril, and what might have been the downfall of the capital. We know that the enemy are still in front of us; we hear their guns at Alexandria and Bladensburg; the sound of artillery is as familiar to us as the ticking of the time-piece. I see that in Pennsylvania you appreciate this danger, and that your excellent Governor is calling upon the people to use every energy to meet and overcome it, and I am glad to see the alacrity with which your patriotic people respond to his appeal.

I endeavored to describe in my letter of yesterday the exact position of the Confederate army, as it is known, and their probable movements in the future. It is generally conceded that they desire to invade Maryland. They have not done so yet. The intervening days have been well spent; defences have been erected; the necessary preparations have been consummated, and it is now the general opinion among men competent to judge, that the attempt to invade has been virtually abandoned, or, if it is carried into effect, must meet with an inglorious discomfiture. The danger of Pennsylvania, however, is generally discussed, and I am told by citizens of your State, that in the lower range of counties every preparation is being made to anticipate a probable raid on the part of Jackson, or, at all events, to make any victory he may obtain barren and unprofitable. If Jackson attempts to enter Pennsylvania, it will probably be by crossing the Potomac at Williamsport, taking possession of Hagerstown, cutting the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and advancing in force upon Chambersburg. The effect of this would be to concentrate in Franklin or Adams county every available able-bodied man in the Middle States, and to make the beautiful valley of the Cumberland as memorable in history as the romantic valley of the Shenandoah. Jackson might not take Chambersburg. He certainly could not hold it; but he could, if successful, transfer the seat of war from treacherous Virginia to loyal Pennsylvania. Hagerstown would be a strong military position, and, in the hands of an enemy, might seriously embarrass Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia.—The railroad from Baltimore to York, the Baltimore and Ohio road, and even our own Baltimore, Wilmington, and Philadelphia road, would become valueless as means of communication. It would be the nucleus for the Secession sentiment of Maryland to rally around, and would have the effect of prolonging the war far beyond its natural limits.

It is, as I have said before, a matter for congratulation to every patriot that the free soil of the North has thus far been spared the terrors of an invading army; but we should not allow the immunity which we have enjoyed in this respect to prevent us from fully appreciating the danger that may be in store for us, and taking every means to meet it. When I see the apathy that is sometimes manifested in the North, I am often tempted to wish that the guns of the rebel army might be heard in the North, for I am sure it would occasion such an awakening of the Northern heart, such a manifestation of Northern prowess, and such an exhibition of Northern strength, that the rebellion would be swept before our resistless power into the hell from whence it came. If our people would only think of this, and remember that during the greater part of the rebellion its armies have never been more than three days' march from the capital of your State, they would concentrate every energy, give every dollar, and sharpen every pruning hook for the mighty struggle that is to come.—I am in hopes that the Northern people are beginning to entertain this feeling now, and I welcome it as a sign in these sad times.

Major General McClellan is making every preparation for a speedy resumption of hostilities. He has issued orders to the troops to prepare themselves for an instant advance upon the enemy, and, if we may judge by the signs and preparation around us, the few weeks to come will be as fruitful of as great, and I trust, more happy events than those just passed. We have a great army—an army of veterans—disciplined, experienced, and eager to avenge the recent discomfiture to their arms. We have another great army in reserve, now coming from the north, and although not yet acquainted with the duties of the camp and the field, as brave and earnest as their brothers who have fought on the Chickahominy, the Rapidan, and the Rappahannock. At all events, whatever the policy may be, rest assured that there will be no delay, no tardiness, no unnecessary waiting, no trifling with our enemy, or with the spirit of the people. Whatever McClellan may have done, even admitting that all the criticisms made upon him are just, he is again at the head of our armies. He has been placed there by the Administration and the chosen general of the Administration. He possesses the confidence of the soldiers. He is anxious to do his duty and retrieve his fame. Let us be silent and confiding. Let us hope and pray that he may redeem the past by making the future a bright and glorious page in the history of a regenerated and victorious Republic.

OCCASIONAL.

Gen. McClellan Again in Command.

HEADQUARTERS, WASHINGTON, Sept. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 1.

First, Pursuant to General Orders No. 122 from the War Department, Adjutant General's Office, of 2d inst., the undersigned hereby assumes the command of the fortifications of Washington and of all the troops for the defence of the Capital.

Second, The heads of the Staff Departments of the Army of the Potomac will be in charge of their respective Departments at these Headquarters.

Third, In addition to the consolidated morning reports, required by circular of this date, from these headquarters, reports will be made by corps commanders as to their compliance with assignment to positions heretofore given them, stating definitely the ground occupied and covered by their command, as to what progress has been made in obedience to orders already issued to place their commands in condition for immediate service.

[Signed] G. B. McCLELLAN,
Major General.

Official—S. WILLIAMS, Asst. Adj. Gen.

WAR NEWS.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

Capture of Rebel Recruits from North Carolina.—The "New Merrimac" Reported Down James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 5.—There is a report here this evening that the "New Merrimac" has come down the James river from Richmond, and is now in sight of our flotilla near Newport News. Two other armed vessels are also reported to have come down with her.

A party of Dodge's Mounted Rifles captured one hundred and fifty rebel recruits from North Carolina, on their way to Petersburg, yesterday.

Maj. Stetsell, in command of a scouting party of the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry, had a brush with the guerrillas recently, and captured fifteen prisoners without incurring any loss.

Out of seven hundred rebel prisoners brought here from the Potomac last Wednesday, over one hundred of them have taken the oath of allegiance and have been discharged. They are northern men and foreigners who have been forced into the rebel army. The remainder were sent to-day to Aiken's Landing by a flag of truce.

The steamers Ericsson, John Brooks and Vanderbilt left here this morning for Newport News, to take on board the balance of army baggage wagons and ambulances for the Army of the Potomac. Major General Keyes arrived here this morning.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 1st inst., contains a lengthy and spicy editorial, censuring Jeff. Davis and his Cabinet for the indiscreet appointments of clerks in all the departments of state—calling them Jews and Yankees, and accusing them of being spies.

THE WAR IN THE WEST.

Rebels at Cynthiana, Ky.—Raid upon Racine, Ohio.—A Battle Imminent.—The Male Population of Ohio Organized for Defence.

CINCINATI, Sept. 6—Conductor Woodall made a reconnoissance yesterday with an engine on the Kentucky Central railroad, and proceeded to a point ten miles north of Cynthiana, where he discovered three men who, upon being hailed, said they belonged to a Georgia regiment. He afterwards discovered their camp, but so much hidden by bushes he could not make out their numbers.

A despatch from Falmouth at one o'clock this morning says that scouts report the rebels within that place with artillery.

A despatch from Pomeroy, Ohio, says that Spencer, Roane county, Va., surrendered to Jenkins. Col. Rathbone's command was taken prisoners on Wednesday.

Jenkins entered Raven's Wood, Va., and on Wednesday evening crossed the Ohio at Bullington Island, and came down to Racine, Ohio, and killed one man and wounded two, and stealing twelve horses, and then recrossed the river at Wolf's Bar and encamped for the night. The people were rising to resist further attempts.

Later reports say they are crossing at Racine and are coming down on both sides.

A despatch from Point Pleasant to the Military Committee at Gallipolis says that the contending forces are now in sight of each other. The enemy is said to be nine hundred strong and a battle imminent.

Gov. Morton has ordered all the male citizens between eighteen and forty-five residing in the border counties to organize themselves into military companies to repel invasion.

The Rebels Invade Maryland.

FREDERICK CITY OCCUPIED.

The Potomac Crossed at Three Points.

The Telegraph Wires Cut.

UNION CITIZENS LEAVING FREDERICK FOR PENNSYLVANIA.

Arrival of Union Refugees at Hagerstown.

Enemy Estimated at Five Thousand.—They Issue a Proclamation.—A Provost Guard Appointed.—They Purchase Cattle and Horses with U. S. Treasury Notes.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Frederick, Md., was undoubtedly occupied yesterday morning, between 10 and 11 o'clock, by the rebels. Part of the force turned off at Buckeytown road on the Baltimore pike. The crossing of the Potomac was effected at three points.

Second Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 7.—It appears from private accounts, that the rebels crossed the Potomac river on Friday night and early yesterday morning, and thence marched for White Oak Springs within three miles of Frederick. They crossed both above and below the Point of Rocks, and did it in as speedy and quiet a manner as possible.

One of their first acts was to send a force to cut the telegraph wires and seize the bridge over the Monocacy.

The regiment guarding this point evacuated their position on Friday.—Great numbers of persons were leaving Frederick all day yesterday and proceeding towards Pennsylvania.

Accounts from Hagerstown say that many Union refugees from Virginia had arrived there.

THE VERY LATEST.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 7.—Fugitives who left Fredericksburg last night, report the city occupied by about five thousand rebels, under Gen. Hill, consisting of cavalry, infantry and artillery.—The rebels issued a proclamation promising protection to private property. A provost guard has been appointed. Purchases were being made in U. S. Treasury notes, of cattle and horses, which were being sent back toward the river.

[Frederick city, stated in the above despatch to be occupied by a force of the rebels, is the capital of Frederick county, Maryland. It is situated two miles west from the Monocacy river, forty-four miles northwest from Washington, and sixty miles west from Baltimore. A branch railroad, three miles long, connects it with the Baltimore and Ohio railroad. It is considered as the second city in the State in wealth and commercial importance, and is the third in population. The houses are generally built of brick and stone; the streets are wide and straight, crossing each other at right angles.—The city contains a handsome court house, about fourteen churches, three or four banks, several seminaries, and five or six newspaper offices. It has also manufactories of iron, wool, paper, ropes and earthenware. Population about 10,000.]

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH-WEST.

Evacuation of Nashville.

15,000 Rebels at Boyd's Station.

NEW YORK, Sept. 7.—A special despatch to the *World* says important news is expected from Nashville.—Gen. Buell has ordered that city to be evacuated.

Private despatches received here from Boyd's Station, Ky., say that 15,000 rebels entered that place to-day.—The telegraph operator left at noon, just as the advance guard came in sight.

CAIRO, Sept. 2.—The guns captured up the Yazoo, on the rebel steamer Fair Play, were yesterday turned over to the military, and will be used to arm the new regiments. The following despatches, written in cypher, were received by General Tuttle today:

"JACKSON, Tenn., August 28, P. M.—*To Gen. Tuttle:* Bolivar is reported invested by a heavy force under Gen. Price. There is a largely superior force of the enemy within several miles threatening an attack.

"Villepingue is reported to have crossed the Hatchie river at Brownsville, night before last, probably making this way. We have whipped the enemy so far in every skirmish.

L. F. ROSS, Brigadier General."

"*To Brigadier General Tuttle:*

"JACKSON, Sept. 2, 2 P. M.—Thank the Lord, two regiments of my command, under Col. Dennis, of the 20th and 30th Illinois Volunteers, from Estelo, whom I ordered up to attack the rear of the rebel force threatening this place, met the enemy in overwhelming numbers last evening, and completely routed them.

"One hundred and ten rebels were left dead on the field, by actual count, and their wounded are estimated at two hundred and fifty to three hundred. Our loss was only five killed and forty wounded.

"L. F. ROSS, Brigadier General."

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Immense Bodies of Troops in Motion.

THE REBEL TROOPS WITHDRAW.

THE REBELS WATCHED.

Intentions of the Enemy.

Northern Central R. R. to be Destroyed.

Violation of the Flag of Truce.

VEHICLES DETAINED.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—The intelligence received last night, and additionally confirmed this morning, of the occupation of Frederick City, Maryland, by rebel forces, naturally excited much surprise mingled with indignation and alarm.

Frederick is about sixty miles from Baltimore by the railroad line, and 40 overland from Washington by way of Rockville, Darnesville and Poolesville, Maryland.

There are but limited opportunities of obtaining information from that point, almost all the intelligence coming by way of Baltimore.

The Government authorities received the news early yesterday evening in a written or documentory form.—During last night immense bodies of troops were in motion for the Upper Potomac and elsewhere, and to-day the military operations continue. Nearly all the rebel troops have apparently been withdrawn from our front; certainly none in large force remain.

Their next movement is a matter of conjecture, but precautions have been taken to guard in certain quarters against possible damage by them.—There is no doubt that large reinforcements of rebels were yesterday passing from Ashby's Gap south of Leesburg, as if intending to cross at Snicker's Ferry, which is between Point of Rocks and Edward's Ferry. The rebels move in solid column, first cavalry, next artillery, then infantry, with the baggage in the rear. These again are followed in the same order by similar descriptions of troops.

The people of the valley have contributed to their sustenance, and doubtless furnished them with all needful information. Nothing has been heard from our troops at Harper's Ferry and Martinsburg, who are cut off for reinforcements by the movement of the enemy toward Frederick.

A gentleman who arrived here today, having left Frederick between 9 and 10 o'clock last night on horseback, says that the rebel force there is estimated at 10,000 men under Jackson.—From his conversation with the rebel soldiers, he derived the impression that one of their objects is to destroy the Northern Central Pennsylvania Railroad, and otherwise operate in that State, and that they have ulterior designs on Washington and Baltimore.

Our informant was glad to leave the neighborhood of Frederick without caring to remain long to verify his data.

Gen. Pope Relieved from his Command.

He is Assigned to the Command of the Department of the Northwest, Minnesota.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8.—Major Gen. Pope has, at his own request, been relieved from the command of the army of Virginia, and has been assigned to the command of the army of the Northwest.

THE REBELS DEFEATED.

FIFTY KILLED.

Horses and Arms Captured.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

MARTINSBURG, Va., Sept. 7.—To Major-General John E. Wool, Baltimore:—I have the honor to report that the enemy, four hundred cavalry, who attacked my outposts, have been defeated, with the loss of about fifty prisoners and arms, which are now in our possession. Our loss was two killed and ten wounded, including Captain Grosvenor and Lieutenant Logan, of the Twelfth Illinois Cavalry. The loss of the enemy greatly exceeds ours, but is not accurately known. The Twelfth Illinois, Col. Voss, behaved in a manner to maintain the honor of the State from which they hail.

(Signed) JULIUS WHITE,
Brigadier General.

LATEST NEWS.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 10.—There is no *reliable* news of the invasion of Maryland or Pennsylvania by the Rebels. Gov. Curtin is doing everything in his power to induce loyal men to take up arms to prevent an invasion of the State.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	EASTWARD.	
MAIL.	EAST LINE.	PITTSBURG EXPRESS.		PITTSBURG EXPRESS.	EAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	.....	.....	New'n Hamilton,	1 30	.....	9 18
4 37	.....	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	.....	9 40
4 54	.....	.....	Mill Creek,	.....	.....	9 55
5 08	6 54	6 23	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 13
5 21	.....	.....	Petersburg,	9 37	.....	8 58
5 32	.....	.....	Barree,	.....	.....	8 50
5 52	.....	6 50	Spruce Creek,	9 26	.....	8 42
5 58	.....	.....	Birmingham,	.....	.....	8 37
6 03	.....	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	.....	8 18
6 15	.....	.....	Tipton,	8 59	.....	8 01
6 23	.....	.....	Fostoria,	.....	.....	8 03
6 27	.....	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	.....	7 59
6 40	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:30 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, June 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.		STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS.	
Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.		Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 20	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 35	AR 9 25
5 27	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	9 03
5 41	7 54	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	9 03
5 57	8 09	Stanleytown,	11 46	8 50
6 05	8 20	Cedar Run,	11 38	8 38
6 11	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 32	8 32
6 20	8 40	Coke,	11 10	8 20
6 25	8 44	Hunter's Summit,	11 06	8 17
LE 6 40	LE 9 00	Saxton,	10 50	LE 8 03
	LE 9 10	Reble-burg,	10 25	7 40
AR 7 10	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 7 29
LE 6 40	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	AR 8 05
7 00	9 32	Crolmont,	10 29	7 43
7 10	9 50	Orbisonia,	10 25	7 33
AR 7 20	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	LE 7 23
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for Philadelphia, New-York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $8.00; to PHILADELPHIA, $5.25 and $4.75. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURG EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping Cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CARBON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

CONNECTIONS, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

June 3, 1862.

A FARM
AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 300 acres, 184 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kind of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, Hopping on the premises.

July 2, 1862-tf.

PAPER! PAPER!! PAPER!!!

Tracing Paper,
Impression Paper,
Drawing Paper,
Pyed Paper,
Tissue Paper,
Fifth Paper for Flowers,
Perforated Paper,
Bristol Board,
Flat Cap Paper,
Pool-cap Paper,
Letter Paper,
Commercial Note Paper,
Ladies' Gilt Edged Letter and Note Paper,
Ladies' Plain and Fancy Note Paper,
White and Colored Card Paper, in Packs and Sheets,
For sale at LEWIS' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BIRD CAGES,
FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday morning, Sept. 10, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

PENNSYLVANIA BUCKTAILS.—The first Regiment of the Bucktail Brigade from Pennsylvania, arrived in Washington on Sunday last. It is composed of companies from different counties of the State, viz:—

Co. A, Capt. Sofield, Tiogo Co.
" B, " Irvin, Clearfield "
" C, " Bosslar, Lebanon, "
" D, " Glenn, Alleghany "
" E, " McCullough, Clearfield co.
" F, " Osburne, Luzerne co.
" G, " Bryden, Tioga co.
" H, " Stratton, Clearfield co.
" I, " Blair, Huntingdon co.
" K, " Johnston, Potter co.

The regiment is numbered the 149th Pa. Volunteers, and is officered as follows:

Colonel—Roy Stone, (of old Bucktail Regiment); Lieut. Col., Watton Dwight, of Potter county; Major, G. W. Speer, of Huntingdon County.

Lieut. Col. Dwight and Major Speer were promoted from Captains of Companies "A" and "B" to their present positions, which has changed their companies to "I" and "K," as their next captains will be the junior captains of the regiment.

The 149th Regiment is encamped on Kalaramo Heights near Washington, busily preparing for the field of action, and is justly regarded the best regiment of men furnished from Pennsylvania for the war.

THE Soldiers' Aid Society of Huntingdon acknowledge the following contributions:

Mrs. Harriet Gwin, $1,00.
Onions, dried fruit, lint, bandages, &c., from
Mrs. Mary Miller, (Branch.)
" Martha Porter, Henderson tp.
" Isabella Decker, do
" Christiana Decker, do
" Samuel Goodman, Sturkonia.
" Sarah Hight, Oneida township.
" A. P. White, do
" Lizzie Gorsuch, do
" John Anderson, Penn tp.

The old linen, rags, &c., sent to us the last week of August, by the ladies of McConnellstown, was prepared and forwarded in our box of lint and bandages which was sent Sept. 2d to Surgeon Lamb, U. S. A., Washington.

The articles sent by them Sept. 3d, of which we had been notified, did not reach us, and we are therefore unable to acknowledge them. Having read a despatch from Mrs. Harris, Sec'y of Ladies Aid, Philadelphia, stating that it would be better not to forward any more hospital stores to Alexandria at present, as they would probably be needed nearer home, we have detained the boxes packed Sept. 6th, until further intelligence is received. We are still receiving contributions, which we will forward as soon as we learn where most needed.

WHAT IS NEEDED FOR OUR WOUNDED.—In the first place, the surgeons state that much of the *lint* sent is not properly prepared, and, in most cases, cannot be used. Most persons who prepare lint go to the trouble of *scraping* it, which is not only unnecessary labor, but the lint thus prepared can be used only in exceptionable cases.—The proper way to prepare it is to take old sheets, or any other article of *pure linen*, old being rather preferable to new, and cut in pieces from three to six and twelve inches in length.—These pieces should then be simply *unravelled*, thread by thread, and laid together in skeins or bundles, and tied or rolled up in paper, different lengths in separate packages. The surgeons can then roll it up or put it in any shape wanted in a moment. When *scraped lint* is used in most wounds, it closes up the wounds, and the blood or pus uniting with it forms a hard mass, which not only irritates, but is difficult to remove; while the unravelled lint keeps the wound cool and in a healthy condition. The reader will see also that it is much more easily prepared than the scraped lint.

THE first company in this place was organized on Monday evening last.—Wm. Dorris, jr., was elected Captain; Wm. Lewis, 1st Lieut.; and A. A. Jacobs, 2d Lieut. There is material enough in the borough for two good companies.

STRANGE REVELATION.—The *Monitor* declares that we have done more to discourage enlistments than any other influence in the county. The truly *honest* and *loyal* men know our course too well to be altered in their opinions by such an assertion.

THIS place has been kept in a considerable state of excitement by the character of the news that has reached here for several days past, as also by the proclamation of the Governor in reference to raising home volunteers.

Our friend Wm. March, at Marklesburg, has just received a fine assortment of new goods which he desires to have examined by his numerous customers.

THE County Commissioners will not pay any bounty money to those who volunteer after the 15th of this month.

☞ The National Tax-Law embodying the organic sections; the general and specific provisions; provisions for the appointment and governance of collectors, assessors and their assistants; alphabetical schedule-list of articles taxed, with rates, etc., etc.

For sale at Lewis' Book Store

People's Republican Convention.

The People's Republican Conference of this Congressional District, met at the National House, in Tyrone City, on Tuesday 2d inst. The meeting was organized by calling Col. Wm. Cummings, of Mifflin county, to the chair as President, and James M. Hewit, of Blair county, as Secretary.

Mr. Roberts, of Cambria, nominated A. A. Barker.

H. T. White, of Huntingdon, nominated David Blair.

S. M. Morrow, of Blair, nominated S. Steel Blair.

On the 1st ballot A. A. Barker received 3 votes, David Blair 3, S. S. Blair 6. On the 6th ballot D. Blair received 6 votes, and S. S. Blair 6 votes, at which it stood (6 to 6) until the 21st ballot, when Perry Moore, one of the Huntingdon county Conferees, went over to S. S. Blair, nominating S. S. Blair. Thos. Fisher and H. White then changed their votes, making the 21st ballot stand 9 for S. S. Blair, and 3 votes for David Blair.—The Hon. Samuel S. Blair was then declared the nominee of the Conference.

H. T. White, C. S. McCoy and M. S. Morrow were appointed by the Chair to invite the candidate into the Conference. Samuel S. Blair then entered the room and made quite a patriotic speech; after which, H. T. White, of Huntingdon, offered the following resolutions which passed with much enthusiasm:

Resolved, That this Conference endorses our present National Administration and that we have an abiding confidence in our patriotic, energetic and faithful Executive Abraham Lincoln, and that we believe that the Government should use every means that God and Nature have placed at its disposition, if necessary, to put down this unholy and wicked rebellion which is being waged against the best Government the world ever saw.

Resolved, That this Conference endorses the present State Administration, and with mingled pride we claim for his Excellency, Andrew G. Curtin, the name of a Statesman, a patriot and and a soldier, for his untiring efforts and indomitable energy in assisting the Government to preserve and perpetuate our National Union.

Resolved, That we have implicit confidence in the ability, integrity and patriotism of the Hon. S. S. Blair, our present Representative and nominee for Congress, and pledge to him our undivided support, and cordially invite every loyal citizen of the District to unite with us.

The Convention then adjourned.

Senatorial Conference.

The Conference of the People's party met at the house of Mrs. Filler, in Bedford, on the 19th inst.

The following Conferees appeared, and took their seats:

Bedford—D. Over, Lemuel Evans and John W. Sams.

Huntingdon—Thos. P. Campbell, Peter M. Bare and James Maguire.

Somerset—Edward Scull, R. R. Marshall and Jos. Cummins.

Thos. P. Campbell, of Huntingdon, was chosen President, and, Ed. Scull, of Somerset, Secretary.

Mr. Maguire nominated J. S. Stewart.

Mr. Over nominated G. W. Householder.

Mr. Marshall nominated Alexander Stutzman.

On motion, a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Evans, Maguire and Cummins, were appointed to draft resolutions. After a number of ballottings the Conference adjourned to meet next morning at 8 o'clock.

On meeting of Conference the Committee returned the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Conference has the fullest confidence in the wise, patriotic and able manner in which our National Administration has conducted the present war to put down the most unholy rebellion ever waged against a great, powerful and free people—that we have the greatest confidence in President Lincoln, his Constitutional advisers, and in the Congress of the United States.

Resolved, That our present Administration deserves the cordial support of all loyal men for the able and energetic manner in which it has acquitted itself in the present trying times.

Resolved, That we are in favor of using every means which God and Nature has placed in our hands for the purpose of crushing the present infamous rebellion against the best Government ever instituted among men. The more swift the means the sooner the rebellion will be ended.

Conference again proceeded to ballot, and on the 52d ballot the result was as follows:

Alexander Stutzman, - - 5 votes
J. S. Stewart, - - - - 3 "
G. W. Householder, - - 1 "

On motion of Mr. Over, the nomination was made unanimous.

T. P. CAMPBELL, Pres't.
ED. SCULL, Sec'y.

Congressional Conferee Meeting.

A meeting of the Democratic Conferees of the 16th Congressional District, composed of the counties of Cambria, Blair, Huntingdon, and Mifflin, was held at the Altoona House, in Altoona, on Friday, the 29th of August, 1862, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress.

The following named Conferees appeared for the respected Counties:—

Blair—Saml. Isett, Jno. Woods, Wm. Jack.

Cambria—Jos. McDonald, Michael J. Smith, Alex. Kennedy.

Huntingdon—Jno. Dougherty, Edward McHugh, John S. Miller.

Mifflin—James Turner, Geo. Bates.

On motion, the Conference was organized by the selection of the Hon. James Turner as President, Gen. Jos. McDonald as Vice President, and E. McHugh and Wm. Jack as Secretaries.

Mr. James Dull, one of the Conferees from Mifflin not being present, the Conference adjourned until the next (Saturday) morning at nine o'clock.

Saturday Morning—The Conference met—all the members being present.

On motion, the Conference proceeded to nominate candidates for Congress whereupon—

Mr. Jack nominated Archibald McAllister.

Mr. M'Donald nominated R. L. Johnston.

Mr. Miller nominated R. B. Petrikon.

The Conference then proceeded to vote, and on the eighteenth ballot, Col. ARCHIBALD MCALLISTER having received a majority of all the votes, was declared the nominee of the Democratic party for Congress for the 16th Congressional District.

On motion of Gen. McDonald the nomination was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Bates the Conference adjourned *sine die*.

JAMES TURNER, Prest.
JOS. MCDONALD, Vice Prest.
E. MCHUGH, } Secy's.
WM. JACK, }

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Esq.:—We have fallen upon strange and troublous times. It appears as though earth and hell were combined to extinguish the light of human liberty.

Perjured traitors and robbers in the South, have, by conscription and force, dragged into the battle-field hundreds of thousands of the masses of their poor uneducated and deluded subjects, to fight against us, their only true earthly friends; who go to fight under the deceptive cry of liberty, not knowing that they fight for liberty to remain in slavery to an unholy oligarchy.

European despots who have been trembling because of our growing power, are standing back in profound anxiety for the severance of our Union; only standing back through fear and in remembrance of the past, but still sympathizing with southern rebels.—Yes, they who forced slavery upon our fathers; who planted that deadly upas, the moral poison of which is so extended as to threaten our very existence as a nation; who derided us because we were not abolitionists, are now insidiously comforting the slaveocracy of the South with their sympathy, if not worse.

And last, though not least in turpitude and folly are those demagogues amongst us in the North, who would steal the loved epithet democracy and prostitute it to vile and wicked purposes; who would sell our birthright for a mess of pottage, though seasoned with human blood; who labor to make a false issue, to divert the public mind from the all absorbing question, Shall our civil liberty be preserved? Hence you hear nothing from their pen or their lips but a silly carping against abolitionism. And thus they labor assiduously and insidiously to bring odium upon our present administration in its hard and difficult efforts to suppress this bloody rebellion, and secure to themselves that poison by which they could negotiate a disgraceful peace with their southern allies by whose grace they might again be permitted to hold some subordinate office as formerly in an aristocratical government, with its soul and centre in the South amongst the disciples of Calhoun and Breckinridge.

Did ever Administration come into power environed with such difficulties as the present one? Surrounded as it was by traitors, perjured villains and rebels, and enemies abroad.

Nothing is left for us but to propitiate Heaven and supply our Government with men and munitions of war; compromise is at an end; the South must either be subdued or our loved institutions are at an end. Ask our brave armies in the field of battle if this shall be the case, and the response from every tent will be, a shout of defiance to rebels, and the cry will roll onward and upward to Heaven. We owe it to the memory of our patriotic fathers; we owe it to everything dear upon earth; we owe it to unborn millions, and we will bequeath to them the goodly inheritance of our fathers, and we owe it to God, the sovereign Ruler of Nations, that the sun of human liberty, the last hope of the world, shall not set unless it sets in our blood.

And now, dear sir, I have only to say that as an attempt is being made to supersede your excellent paper by one, the main object of which will be to cripple the Administration and seek offices at home, you will permit me through the columns of the *Globe*, to appeal to good patriots throughout the county and elsewhere, to give it (the Globe) a greater circulation than it has ever had; let it find a place in every family and let its patriotism burn in every bosom. And would it not be well for the editor to lay aside some of his modesty in these times of trouble, which are trying men's souls, and make more efforts to send the good sheet where it has not yet been.

MECHANICSVILLE.

Our Army Correspondence.

CAMP PAROLE, Annapolis, Md., }
August 31, 1862. }

EDITOR OF GLOBE:—Thinking it may be of some interest to your readers, and having no other news of importance to lay before you, I take the time this wet morning to give as true an account as possible of our surprise and capture at Murfreesboro', Tenn.

On Sunday morning, the 13th of July, about three o'clock, as the boys were all soundly sleeping, Col. Forrest at the head of 3,000 rebel cavalry rode in upon us expecting to kill us in our beds. The plan of the attack was so that one half of the force was to ride on by us and get back of us to the camp of the Ninth Michigan Infantry, the other half to charge on us; but as it happened we had our picket ropes planted on the left of our tents and when they rode to the left of us they came at full force against the ropes, which considerably checked their speed. By this time the 9th Michigan was drawn up in line of battle and drove the rebels out of the camp three times. The cavalry not having time to saddle their horses had to fight on foot. At about 11 o'clock, A. M., Col. Forrest sent a flag of truce into our camp demanding a surrender. Genl. Crittenden being a prisoner at that time, and Gen. Duffield being mortally wounded, and Lieut. Col. Parkhurst seeing he could not join his command with Col. Leester's, composed of the 3d Minnesota and four pieces of artillery of the 1st Kentucky battery that were engaging a party of the rebels on the other side of the town, he thought it best to surrender. After the surrender, the whole force of the rebels were engaged with Col. Leester's command. They (the rebs) charged on Colonel Leester three times, and they were driven back to the town by him every time; the third time they were driven back, they became disgusted and told their leader they could not take the 3d Minnesota and battery. Capt. Hewitt at the same time was throwing shells in the town, when about 2 o'clock, P. M., he got orders to cease firing when they (Leester's command) fell back about the ¼ of a mile to the top of a hill, planting the battery on the hill and supporting it with sufficient infantry. The boys all anxiously awaited another charge from the rebs, when a flag of truce was seen waving on the top of another hill. Adjt. Genl. Duffield procured a white handkerchief, placed it on a small stick and he galloped off and met the rebel bearer of the flag of truce. Col. Leester and Adjt. Genl. Duffield proceeded to the town; there had a consultation with Col. Forrest and Gen. Crittenden, when they agreed to surrender. The Col. came back and said: "Boys, I have surrendered you." Our line officers were all agreed to the surrender but one, Capt. Mills of the 3d Minnesota, who said, "For God's sake let me take my company and retreat to Nashville," when Colonel Leester answered in a rough tone, "No, just you do as I bid you." So at four o'clock, P. M., they marched us off to the Cumberland mountains. The whole number engaged on our side was about 1,500; those of the rebels 3,000. The fight lasted from 3 A. M. till 2 P. M. No more at present.

I am respectfully yours, W. B.

The New Paper.

The first number of *The Monitor*, a new paper started at Huntingdon, has lately come to hand, and in size and appearance compares favorably with the majority of country sheets. In politics it is ultra partisan (Democratic,) and is edited by Albert Owen, well known to this community as a School Teacher, and late County Superintendent.

Its real object, we understand, is to destroy the patronage of *The Globe*, being alleged too conservative, and establish on its ruins an organ on old partisan bases, regardless of the times, the circumstances surrounding us, and the difficulties we are placed in as a Nation. Believing as we do, and have heretofore expressed, that partisan politics ought to be eschewed while our liberties are at stake, we cannot conceal our regret that efforts will and do continue to be put forth by partisan Presses, under the control of political aspirants and emolument cravers, to distract the harmony and unity of loyal people of the free States, by introducing amongst them old party feuds, and thereby lessen their devotion to their Government, and weaken the effort to suppress the most unholy rebellion ever originated on earth. Hence we do not disguise that we award for the new Paper, its intent being plainly defined, the same success that we concede to all newspapers, we care not of what party, who stand in the same category.

We hope, however, that its course, and the course of others of its ilk, will disappoint our candid and serious forebodings; that the rebellion may be speedily and permanently suppressed, and our brave fathers, husbands, sons and brothers be safely restored to the homes they have left to brave a dastard foe, and peace and happiness again spread their hallowed wings over this entire "Land of the Free and Home of the brave;" yea, its liberties be enlarged by the ordeal of war, as a fruit of reward for the many lives and great treasure it cost our Nation.

What we have written we have written in candor, impelled by a sense of duty we are unable to resist, desiring to offend or do violence to the feelings of no one; claiming for our views only an impartial consideration.—*Shirleysburg Herald*.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Sept. 8, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$5.75
Common and Superfine	$5 00
Rye Flour	$3 62½
Corn Meal	$3.12½
Extra White Wheat	$1.50
Fair and Prime Red	$1,29@1,31
Rye	76c
Corn, prime Yellow	70
Oats	59
Cloverseed, ℔ 64 lbs	$4 75
Timothy	$1,50
Wool	55@57½c
Hides	17

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ℔ bbl	$5,50@6,25
Extra do ℔ cwt	3,00
White Wheat	1,10
Red Wheat	1,00
Rye	55
Corn	50
Oats	28
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,25
Dried Apples	1,25
Butter	12
Eggs	8
Lard	10
Ham	10
Shoulder	8
Sides	8
Tallow	9

MARRIED,

On the 3d inst., at the Franklin House, by Rev. Zahniser, J. H. O. CORBIN, Esq., of this place, and Miss MOLLIE A. SHAFFER, of Chambersburg.

It is seldom we receive a dollar with a notice of this kind, but in this instance we did, perhaps in place of a cake. All right—a dollar is just as acceptable as a cake. May the happy couple never permit secession treason to disturb their union, and may they enjoy a long life of health, happiness and prosperity.

DIED,

At Culpeper, Va., August 14, 1862, A. N. MCDONALD, 1st Corporal Co. C, Pa. Reserve Cavalry, in the 20th year of his age.

The deceased was a member of Capt. John Taylor's Company of cavalry, of Mifflin county, and son of Abner E. McDonald, of Barree township. His Captain, in speaking of him, says "he was a noble fellow and fought manfully," but fell after firing 22 rounds, shot through the left arm, and entirely through the body. He murmured not, nor complained of his lot, but peacefully sank to rest, a patriot sacrificed on the altar of Freedom.

Mr. A. E. McDonald has two more sons in the army, and both in the battle before Bull Run, and God only knows whether there is one left to comfort the bereaved parents, or to sympathize with them in their affliction. S.

In the U. S. Hospital at Hestonville, near Philadelphia, on the 21st ultimo, Captain B. F. MILLER, of Co. C, 81st Regt., P. V.

Mr. Miller was Captain of the Standing-Stone Guards from this place in the three months service. After returning home he entered the service again for the war in a company from Easton, we believe. He was in the battle of Williamsburg, and was wounded in the breast, and was taken to the Hospital. He leaves a wife and three or four children, now resident at Alexandria, this county.

STRAY.—Came to the premises of the subscriber in McConnellstown, a horned STEER, with red and white spots, lame in one leg. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away, otherwise it will be disposed of according to law.
FREDERICK LININGER.
McConnellstown, Sept. 9, 1862.

30,000 GOOD UNION MEN
WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends in particular, and the public in general that he has just returned from the eastern cities, with a full and various assortment of Merchandise suitable for town and country, consisting of a variety of Goods to supply all wants, from the most fashionable in the market to those of the strong and durable, at prices astonishingly cheap. To my friends I would offer my best regards for sustaining me from the beginning, and invite them to continue their patronage, and the public after an examination of my stock will find it to their advantage to purchase at Coffee Run. I shall hereafter give personal attention to customers, with the string of my latch always out. Come all.
Coffee Run, Sept. 10, 1862-1t. SIMON COHN.

$40! WAGES PAID $100!

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have *reduced* the price to Fifteen Dollars.
Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m. *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

TO ARMS!
RUSH TO THE STORE OF
SIMON COHN,
AT COFFEE RUN STATION,

and see the new and elegant assortment of Goods he has just received consisting in part of
Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Store, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The public are invited to call and examine his goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Sept. 10, 1862-tf

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the THEORY and PRACTICE of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches	$6 00
Higher " "	10 0
Languages and pure Mathematics	12 00
Incidentals	25

LUTHER P WHIPPLE,
Huntingdon, July 9 1862–2m. Principal.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Springfield,	Sept.	12, at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	13, at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Marklesburg.
Hopewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23, at Dudley.
Tod,	"	25, at Newberg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but, if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16. Co. Supt.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, St. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of
Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,
and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.
Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—
[*Estate of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd.*]
Letters testamentary upon the last will and testament of Joseph Nightwine, late of the borough of Huntingdon, deceased, have been granted to the undersigned. All persons indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated to me.
DAVID SNARE,
Aug. 27, 1862-4t. *Executor.*

$25 REWARD.

HORSE stolen from a field near McVeytown, sometime during Sunday night, the 24th inst. A good sized BLACK HORSE about 8 years old with white spot on forehead, and slight sore on left knee about as large as a five cent piece. He both trots and racks and is very gentle. The finder will receive the above reward by detaining the Horse and thief, and address the owner.
SAMUEL TROXELL,
August 27, 1862-3t. McVeytown, Pa.

OLD BRASS AND COPPER taken in exchange for goods at the Hardware Store of
Sept. 3, 1862. JAS. A. BROWN.

FOR SALE.

By virtue of an order from the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to me directed will be offered for sale at the late residence of Joseph Nightwine, dec'd,—a two-story log dwelling house and lot of ground situate on the north side of Washington street in the borough of Huntingdon on

Wednesday, the 24th of September, inst.,

at one o'clock, P. M. of the same day.

Conditions of sale—One-half the purchase money shall be paid on the confirmation of the said sale and the other half at the end of one year, with interest.

ALSO—At the same time and place will be sold all the personal property belonging to the said deceased's estate.

DAVID SNARE,
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, 1862. *Executor.*

FOURTH ST. CARPET STORE,
No. 47, above Chestnut Street, Philada.

I solicit an examination of the prices and quality of my large and well selected
STOCK OF CARPETINGS,
All of the newest styles and manufactured of the best materials. BRUSSELS, 3-ply—INGRAIN and VENETIAN CARPETINGS, DRUGGETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS in every width.
RAG, LIST AND COTTAGE CARPETINGS.
Together with a large stock of
WINDOW SHADES,
Of the newest and handsomest patterns, which will be sold low.
J. T. DELACROIX,
Sept. 3, 1862–3m. 47 South Fourth Street.

STRAYED AWAY.

A large three years old BRINDLE BULL, with a white face. Any person knowing the whereabouts of said bull will please send me word by letter or otherwise.

DAVID RUPERD,
Sept. 3, 1862. Huntingdon P. O.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, JOHN C. WATSON, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the county aforesaid, that a General Election will be held in the said county of Huntingdon, on the 2nd Tuesday, (and 14th day) of October, 1862, at which time District and County Officers as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of Surveyor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of member of Congress, of the district composed of the counties of Huntingdon, Blair, Cambria and Mifflin, in the National House of Representatives.

One person to fill the office of Senator, for the unexpired term of S. S. Wharton, of the counties of Huntingdon, Bedford and Somerset.

One person to fill the office of member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon County.

One person to fill the office of Sheriff of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Prosecuting Attorney for Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of County Surveyor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Union School House.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24 as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said twp.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the house of Wm. D. Rankin, Warm Springs.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the public house of Edward Littles, at McAleavy's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a separate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough. Those parts of Walker and Porter townships, beginning at the southern end of the bridge across the Juniata river at the foot of Montgomery street, thence by the Juniata township line to the line of the Walker election district, thence by the same to the corner of Porter township at the Woodcock Valley road near Ker's school house, thence by the line between Walker and Porter townships, to the summit of the Warrior ridge, thence along said ridge to the Juniata river so as to include the dwelling-house at Whittaker's, now Fisher's old mill, and thence down said river to the place of beginning, be annexed to the Huntingdon Borough election district, and that the inhabitants thereof shall and may vote at all general elections.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school-house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little Valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a yellow pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south, sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 11th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 1st day of September, A. D. 1862, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-sixth.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.
SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
Huntingdon, Sept. 3, '62. } 4t.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

VALUABLE COAL AND TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE AT AUCTION.

The following tracts of unseated Lands, situate near BROAD TOP MOUNTAIN, in Huntingdon county, Pa., will be sold at Public Auction, on the 25th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.—All the tracts here described are well timbered. On some of them Coal has been discovered, and one or more mines have been opened, and all are in the vicinity of the coal mines opened at the Broad Top Mountain. Most of the tracts of land are near the Huntingdon & Broad Top Railroad. Many of the tracts are well adapted to cultivation, the raising of all kinds of grain, grass, and the productions of the country. They may be briefly described as follows:

A Tract of Land near Cassville, known as the NORRIS COAL BANK TRACT, surveyed on a warrant for 400 acres, in the name of Phillip Kerf—or as named on the record, *Philip Carp*. The Coal Mines on this Tract have been opened a number of years; a considerable quantity of Coal has been taken from the Mines, but there is now believed to be an almost inexhaustible quantity still remaining on the Tract.

Also—A Tract of Land in Hopewell township, surveyed on a warrant in the name of Peter Wilson, containing 440 acres, 121 perches; Benjamin Rush, Tod township, 438 acres, 53 perches; John Singer, Carbon township, 520 perches; Benjamin Shoemaker, Hopewell township, 405 acres, 116 perches; Isaac Wampole, Hopewell township, 348 acres, 96 perches; Leonard Kechemle, Hopewell township, 360 acres; Samuel Davis, Hopewell township, 451 acres; Conrad Bates, Hopewell township, 418 acres; Henry Bates, Hopewell township, 417 acres; Peter Benson, Clay township, 435 acres, 56 perches; Thomas Benton, Tod township, 371 acres, 152 perches; Jonathan Jones, Tod township, 438 acres, 58 perches; Owen Jones, Tod township, 438 acres, 58 perches; William Sheaff, Tod township, 439½ acres; Robert Erwin, Tod township, 347 acres, 145 perches; Philip Wager, 528 acres; Philip Stein, Tod township, 478 acres; and John Musser, Tod township, 478 acres.

All the above tracts of land were surveyed on warrants as early as 1794, and the surveys regularly returned to the Land Office. The title is unquestioned, and clearly vested in the present owner.

Any information about the lands will be given on application to Jacob Cresswell, Cassville; Messrs. Miles and Dorris, Huntingdon, or by the Attorney of the owner, No. 260 South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.

JOHN SAVAGE,
By his Attorney in fact,
Sept. 3, 1862. A. V. PARSONS.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—
[*Estate of Jonathan Leslie.*]
The undersigned Auditor appointed to distribute the balance in the hands of Theo. H. Cremer, Esq., Assignee of Jonathan Leslie, an insolvent debtor, will attend to his duties at the Office of Miles & Dorris, on FRIDAY, the 26th day of SEPTEMBER next, at ten o'clock, A. M., when all persons interested are required to present their claims before him, or be debarred from coming in for a share of the fund.
WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,
Sept. 3, 1862. *Auditor.*

PATRIOTS!
TO THE RESCUE!!
Men Wanted to fill up one of the best Regiments in the Field.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office at MARKLESBURG, Huntingdon county, Pa.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Sergt. JOHN McLAUGHLIN,
53d Regiment, P. V.
August 20, 1862. On Recruiting Service.

RECRUITS WANTED!
FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS
NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, Aug. 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service.*

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A Journeyman MILLER wanted immediately.
Address A. J. McCOY,
Spruce Creek,
August 27. 1862-3t. Hunt. co., Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR,	J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE,	WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON,	ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL,	JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE,	GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN,	A. R. STEWART,

R. M. CUNINGHAM.
June 3, 1862–6m.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON,	JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT,	JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, JR.,	THOMAS FISHER,

GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.
July 22, 1862—6m.

WAR! WAR!! WAR!!!
GLORIOUS NEWS!
HIGH PRICES DEFEATED!
Wm. MARCH & BROTHER,
MARKLESBURG, PA.,

Have just opened a large, new, and unsurpassed stock of Foreign and Domestic Dry-Goods, of all kinds and qualities, embracing everything in that line. Also, a complete assortment of
GROCERIES,
remarkably cheap, with good weight and fair measure, together with
QUEENSWARE, STONEWARE, HARDWARE, BOOTS & SHOES, &C., &C., &C.,
and all the various other matters usually kept in a country store, so that the inquiry is not "What has March & Brother got," but "What have they not?"
Being satisfied that their large and complete stock of the above named goods cannot be excelled in quality, quantity or cheapness in this section of country, we respectfully ask a trial, feeling satisfied that a liberal patronage will be extended towards us, by all who are in need of good articles at low prices. Our motto is "quick sales and small profits."
We respectfully request the patronage of all, and especially our Trough Creek Valley friends.
Everything taken in exchange for goods except *promises*.
☞ Cash paid for all kinds of grain, for which the highest market prices will be given.
WILLIAM MARCH & BRO.
Marklesburg, August 13, 1862.

ENVELOPES
Wholesale and Retail,
50.000,
BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,
Just received and for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS
AND
SMALL PORTRAITS
OF
ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,
FOR SALE
AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

NEW ARRIVAL
OF
NEW GOODS!

C. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention.

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues, Nos. 1 & 2,
The Dime Speaker, Nos. 1 & 2.
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

ENVELOPES

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY

WHITE, BUFF, ORANGE, YELLOW,

AND FANCY

ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

1862. 1862.

CLOTHING.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.

Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House. April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.

Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

LARGE AND SMALL,

A FINE ASSORTMENT,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

NEW CLOTHING
AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

Call at the east corner of the Diamond, over Long's Grocery.

MANUAL GUTMAN.

April 8, 1862.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!
OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of

*Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,*

and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine his Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to *the Eastern* markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.

August 29, 1861.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.

This preparation, made from the best Java Coffee is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,

And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.

The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the traveling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.

Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.

Board $1.50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.

HENRY NEIL,
ISAAC L. DEVOE,

April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

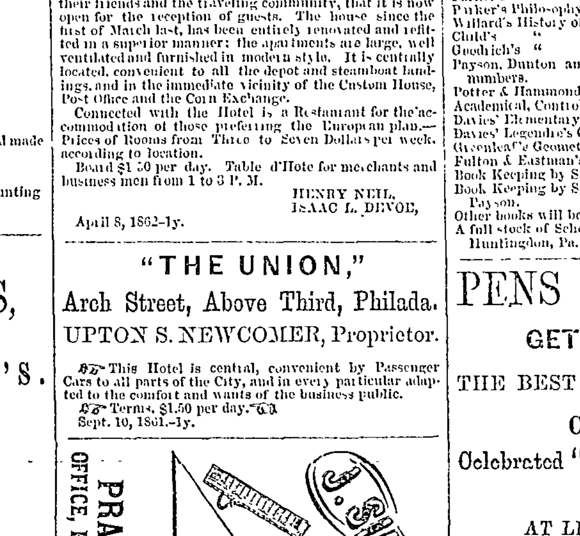
Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.

☞ Terms, $1.50 per day. ☜

Sept. 10, 1861-1y.



UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK-STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish, at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Table and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

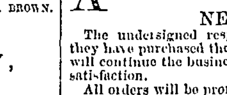
The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.

Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.

The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also selections from the Military Acts of Congress, including those passed at the last session.

PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

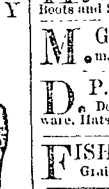
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[*AUTHORIZED EDITION.*]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861, containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the general calls; the calls for skirmishers, and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.

Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the School of the Soldier, with a preliminary explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

AL O,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.

Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbos's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PENS! PENS!!

GET THE BEST!

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST!

C. BARNARD'S

Celebrated "Corrugated Metal" Pens

ARE FOR SALE

AT LEWIS BOOK STORE,

Agent for the county.

PRICES—25 cts. per dozen or $2 per gross.

THE "CORRUGATED METAL" PENS, made by C BARNARD, are the best Commercial and School Pens, without exception to any.—They are used by all the principal Banks and Government Departments, Public and Private Schools; also, by the most prominent Commercial Houses throughout the United States and Canada.

But a short time has elapsed since

C. BARNARD'S PENS

have been introduced into the United States, still a marked preference is given them over all others for the following reasons: The "Corrugated Metal" PENS do not corrode; they will not splatter or cut through the thinnest paper; they have an easy gliding motion, a certainty of equally diffusing the ink, softness of point, and great durability.

The following testimonials, selected from numerous others, are respectfully submitted:

I have used the Metallic Pens of Mr. C. Barnard and highly approve of them.
C. BARSTOW,
Presid at of St. Nicholas Bank, New York.

We have used the Pens of Mr. Barnard, and find them to be as he represents, and take pleasure in recommending them to the public.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.,
A MULLIGAN, *Cashier.*

C. Barnard's Pens have been tried, and are highly approved in this office.
S. G. OGDEN,
Auditor U. S. Custom House, New York.

Having tried the corrugated Pens made by Mr. Barnard, I can recommend them as excellent.
SAMUEL L. BREESE,
Commandant Navy Yard, Brooklyn.

We add ours to above recommendations.
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., New York.

I have no hesitation in saying Barnard's Pens are decidedly the best I have ever used.
S. C. HAY,
Agent United States Express Co., New York.

We can confidently recommend Mr. C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pens as the best ever brought under our notice, without exception.
WILKINSON, STETSON & CO.
Park Place, New York.
T. B. HUGHES, *Cashier.*

We have been using the Pens of Mr. C. Barnard, and take great pleasure in recommending them to the public, as they are an excellent article, and all he represents them to be.
A. J. CLINTON,
Secretary Eagle Insurance Co., New York.

Upon trial we have found Mr. Barnard's Pens to be excellent.
FRED, PROBST & CO., New York.

I would recommend Mr. Barnard's Pens as a superior article to any I have used.
GOUVR. KEMBLE, New York.

We add ours to the above recommendations.
UNDERHILL, HAVILAND & CO., New York.

Of all Pens I have ever used, Mr. Barnard's have given me more satisfaction, and I can recommend them to the public as being entirely anti-corrosive.
E. POIRER, New York.

After six months' constant use of C. Barnard's Anti-Corrosive Pen, we can confidently recommend it as the best metallic pen we have ever used, finding from the above experience that it does not actually corrode.
S. McLEAN & CO., New York.

C. BARNARD,
Manufacturer of Corrugated Metal Pen,
John Street, Clerkenwell, London.
June 18, 1862.

WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS,

A LARGE STOCK

AND

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT

OF

Window Curtain Papers,

JUST RECEIVED

TA

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

G. A. MILLER,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, &c., &c.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectionaries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS,
Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN,
Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN,
Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN,
Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

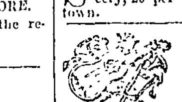
JOSEPH REIGGER,
Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS,
Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.
REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

☞ COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.
Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.



VIOLINS,
GUITARS,
SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,
For sale cheap at
LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

POCKET TESTAMENTS,
A LARGE STOCK ON HAND AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BOOK BINDING.
Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE!
If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

FOR THE LADIES.
A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Fool-cap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

ENVELOPES—
By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2.00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!! Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at
BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

MICA LAMP CHIMNEYS—
Just received at the hardware store of
JAS. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes at S. S. SMITH'S.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

SCHOOL BOOKS,
Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at
LEWIS' BOOK, AND STATIONERY STORE.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

JACKSON HOTEL,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
GRAFFUS MILLER, *Proprietor.*

TRACING MUSLIN,
DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER
White and Colored Card Paper,
For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

BLANK BOOKS,
OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PISTOLS! PISTOLS!!
Colt's, Sharps', Smith & Wesson's, and all improved patterns of Revolvers, Pistols, Cartridges, Bowie Knives, &c. &c., for sale at the Hardware Store of
JAMES A. BROWN.
May 21, 1861. Huntingdon, Pa.

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS

BY FRANK CROSBY,

OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and gives general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds, BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, AFFIDAVITS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION OF DEBTS, with the STATUTES OF LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for COMPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the Law as to MARRIAGE DOWER, the WIFE'S RIGHT IN PROPERTY, DIVORCE and ALIMONY.

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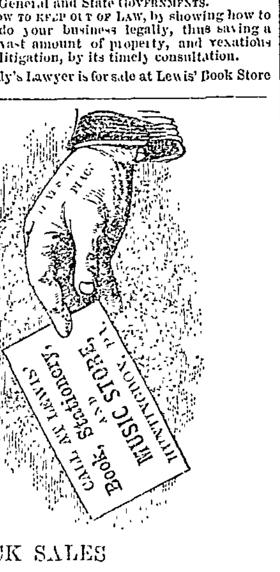
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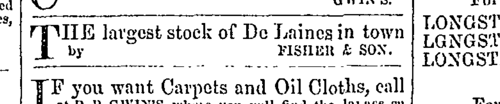
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